Mr. Sunner presented a petition from Bosion, praying the establishment of uniform rates of ocean postage of two cents per half ounce. Mr. Szward presented several petitions from

citizens of Brooklyn and German and Swedish and Nor-wegian adopted citizens, in favor of the establishment of Mail Steamers between Brooklyn and Germany and St.

Petersburgh.

Mr. Burlen, from the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, saked to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of appointing a Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of California and Oregen. He said the Committee were very much disposed to give California a Judge, but as it was absolutely necessary to ravise the whole Judicial system to accommodate the wants of the country, and as the Committee would not have time to mature that system at this session, they would have taleave it till the next session.

Mr. HUNTER said on Monday he would move

Nr. Fish introduced a bill to authorize the business of Banking, and regulate the circulation of Bank Notes in the District of Columbia. The Homestead bill was postponed till Thurs-day of next week

day of next week.

Mr. Cass's joint resolution on the Monroe Mr. Gwis introduced a bill to regulate the

Mint of the United States, and preserve the coinage of the United States at its standard value. Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution referint. Davis reported a joint resolution refer-ing the Secretary of Sate and Attorney General the claim of the owners of the Kate Boyd, of New York, which was seized by orders of the Government, and di-recting the payment to the said owners the amount of damage assessed them by the Secretary and Attorney-General, Passed.

Mr. Seward then addressed the Schate as

follows: Mr. PRESIDENT: On the 23d day of February, 1848. Mr. Parsinent: On the 23d day of reoranty, 1836, John Quincy Adams, of Messachusetts, who had completed a circle of public service filling fifty years, beginning with an inferior diplomatic function, passing through the Chief Maghiracy, and closing with the trust of a Representative in Congress, departed from the earth, certainly respected by mankind, and, if all post-burnous honors are not inslucere and false, deplored by his construence.

carth, certainly hope are not inslucere and false, deplored by his countrymen.

On a fair and cloudless day in the mouth of June, 1850, when the loud and deep voice of walling had just died away in the land, the Senator from Michigan, of New-England born, and by New-England reared, the leader of a great party, not only here, but in the whole country, rose in the Senate chamber, and after complaining that a member of the family of that great statesman of the East, instead of pring backward with a garment to cover his infirmities, had revealed them by publishing portions of his private diary, himself proceeded to read the obnoxious extracts. They showed the author's strong opinions, that by the federal compact the slave-holding class had obtained, and that they had exercised, a controling influence in the Government of the country.

strong opinions, that by the federal compact the slaveholding class had obtained, and that they had exercised, a controling influence in the Government of the
country.

Placing these extracts by the side of passages taken
from the Farewell Address of Washington, the Senator
from Michigan said:

"He is unworthy the name of an American who does not
feel at his heart's core the difference between the lofty
patriction and node scattments of one of these documents, and—; but I will not say what the occasion
would justify. I will only say, and that is enough, the
other, for it is another." "It cannot, nor will it, nor should
it, escape the censure of an ase like this." Better that it
had been entombed, like the ancient Egyptian records, till
dis language was lest, than thus to have been exposed to the
light of day."

The Senator then proceeded to set forth, by contrast,
this own greater justice and generosity to the Southern
States, and his own higher fidelity to the Union. This
was in the Senate of the United States. And yet no
one rose to vindicate the memory of John Quincy Adams, or to express an emotion, even of surprise or of
regret, that it had been thoughtnecessary thus to invade
the sanctity of the honored grave where the illustrious
statesman who had so recently passed the pates of death
was sleeping. I was not of New England by residence,
cluention or descent, and there were reasons enough
why I should then endure in silence a pain that I shared
with so many of my countrymen. But I then determined that when the tempest of popular passion that
was then raging in the country should have passed by,
I would claim a hearing here—not to defend or vindicate the sentiments which the Senator from Michigan
had thus severely censured, for Mr. A lams himself had
referred them, together with all his actions and opinions concerning slavery—not to this tribunal, or even to
the present time, but to that alter-age which gathers and
records the impartial and ultimate judgment of this States
and to the aggrandis

Vindication was not as generously as it was effectually made.

There are two propositions arising out of our interests in and around the Gulf of Mexico, which are admitted by all our statesmen. One of them is that the safety of the Southern States requires a watchful jeadousy of the presence of European powers in the southern pertions of the North American continent; and the other is that the tendency of commercial and political events in vites the United States to assume and exercise a paramount influence in the affairs of the autions situated in this hemisphere; that is, to become and remain a greatwestern continental power, balancing itself against the possible combinations of Europe. The advance of the country toward that position constitutes what, in the language of many, is called "progress;" and the position itself is what, by the same class, is called "manifest dealing." It is held by all who approve that progress and expect that doctiny, to be necessary to prevent the recolonization of this continent by the European States, and to eave the island of Cuba from passing out of the possession of decayed Spain, into that of any one of the

possession of decayed Spain, into that of any one of the near vigorous maritime powers of the Old World.

In December, 1823, James Monroe, President of the United States, in his annual ancessage to Congress, proclaimed the first of these two policies substantially as follows: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and muintain, are henceforth nut to be causidered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and while existing rights should be respected, the safety and interest of the United States require them to aunounce that no future colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established in any part of the North American continent." This is what is called, here and elsewhere, the Monroe doctrine, so far as it involves recolonization.

olonization.

John Quincy Adams and John C. Calboun were then members, chief members, of Monroe's Administration John Quincy Adams afterward acknowledged that he was the nuther of that doctrine or policy; and John C. Calboun, on the 15th of May, 1848, in the Sanate. C. Calhoun, on the 15th of May, 1848, in the Sanate, testified on that point fully. A Senator had related an alleged conversation, in which Mr. Adams was represented as having said that three memorable propositions contained in that message, of which what I have quoted was one, had originated with himself. Mr. Calhoun replied, that Mr. Adams, if he had so stated, must have referred to only the one proposition concerning recolonization, (the one now in quotion) and then added as follows: "As respects that his (Mr. Adams's) memory does not differ from mine.

does not differ from mine.

!t
originated entirely with Mr. Adams,"—App. Cong. Globe,

eriginated entirery was 1847-6, p. 631.
Thus much for the origin of the Mouroe destrine on Thus much for the origin of the position of John Thus much for the origin of the Mouroe doctrine on colonization. Now, let us turn to the position of John Quincy Adams, concerning national jealousy of the designs of European powers upon the Island of Cuba. The recent revelations of our diplomacy on that subject begin with the period when that statesman presided in the Department of State. On the 17th of December, 1822, Mr. Adams informed Mr. Forsyth, thou American Minister in Spain, that "the Island of Cuba had excited much attention, and had become of deep interest to the American Union;" and, referring to reported rival dissigns of France and Great Brittain upon that island, instructed him to make known to Spain "the sentiments of the United States, which were favorable to the continuance of Cuba in its connection with Spain." On the Timasnee of Cuba in its connection with Spain." On the 28th of April, 1823, Mr. Adams thus instructed Mr. Nel on, the successor of Mr. Forsyth : The Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain, nomin

son, the successor of Mr. Forsyth:

The Islands of Cuba and Porto Rice still remain, nominally, and so far really dependent upon Spain, that she yet possesses the power of transferring het own dominion over them to others. These islands, from their local position, are natural appendagos to the North American continent; and one of them—Cuba—shuses in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has become an objected fransecondent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union. Its commanding position, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India mas—the character of its population—its situation nativary between our Southern coast and the sishand of St. Dominso—its safe and capacionsh arbor of the Hawans, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage—the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies, and needing the returns of a commerce immensity profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests, with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which kinds the different members of this Union trogether.

Such, indeed are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of hait a century, it is scarcely possible to result the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself. It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not yet prepared. Numerous and formits he begins of the subject. Obstacles to the system of polity by which alone that result can be compassed and maintained, are to be forecan and surmounted, both from at home and abroad. But there cannot choose but fail to the ground, Cuba, foreibly disjoined from its

cannot cast her off from its bosom.

It will be among the primary objects requiring your most carnest and unremitting attention, to ascermin and report to be every movement of negotiation between Spain and Great Britain upon this subject.

"Selong as the Constitutional Gevernment may continue to be administered in the name of the King, your official intercourse will be with his Ministers, and to them you will repeat, what Mr. Porsyth has been instructed to say, that the wishes of your Covernment are that Cubs and Forto Rice may continue in connection with independent and Constitutional Spain.

Thirty years afterwards, viz. on the 4th day of January, 1833, the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] without one word of schnowledgment of Mr. Adams's agency in instituting those measures of "progress" towards the "manifest destiny" of the country, submitted the resolutions which are under consideration, and which are in

tions which are under consideration, and which are in these words:

Resolved, by the Senate and Hauve of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the United States do hereby declare that "the American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assembled for the exact intents by the free and independent condition which they have assembled and mintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power;" and, while "existing rights should be respected, and will be by the United States, they own it to their own "affect and interests" to announce, as they now do "that no future European colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent;" and should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare that it will be viewed as an actinginating in motives regardless of their "interests and their safety," and which will leave them free to adopt another measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its honor.

And be it further Resolved, That while the United States disclaim any designs upon the Island of Caba, inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their datase to Spain, they consider it due to the wast importance of the subject to make known, in this soleron manner, that they should view all offers on the part of any other power to procare possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that island, which as any or the part of any other power to procare possession, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Ministry to the Senator from Michigan in leSS, and placing them in juxtaposition in the history of the Senator from Michigan from the censures hosped upon him by the living one in 1850.

I proceed to consider the resolutions thus offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The honorable Senator from New-Hampshire offers an amendment as a condition of his vota, in these words:

And be it farther resolved. That whil

The homorable Senator from New-Hampshire offers an amendment as a condition of his vote, in these words:

And be it further readed. That while the United States in like manner disclaim any designs upon Canada, inconsistent with the laws of nations, and with their duties to Great Britain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known, in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or furcibly, of that province, which, as a naval or military position, must, under circumstance easy to be foreseen, become dancerous to their northern boundary and to the lakes, as unfriendly acts directed against tkem, to be resisted by all the means in their power.

r power. ill vote for that amendment. It is not well ex I will vote for that amendment. It is not well expressed, but it implies the same policy in regard to Canada which the main resolutions assert concerning Cuba. The colonies, when they confederated, in 1775, invited Canada to come in. Montgomery gave up his life in scaling the Hights of Abraham, in the same year, to bring her in. Scott, in 1814, poared out his blood at Chippews to bring her in. If the proposition shall fail, I shall lament it as a repudiation by the Senate of a greater national interest that any other distinct one involved in this debate; but I shall, nevertheless, vote for the resolutions of the Senator from Michigan. I shall do so, because—

1st. The reverence I cherish for the memory of John

the resolutions of the Senator from Michigan. I shall do so, because—

Ist. The reverence I cherish for the memory of John Quincy Adams, the illustrious author of the policy which they embody, inclines me to support them.

2d. While I do not desire the immediate or early annexation of Cuba, nor see how I could vote for it at all until Slavery shall have ceased to consteract the workings of nature in that beautiful I sland, nor even then, unless it could come into the Union without injustice to Spain, without aggressive war, and without producing internal dissensions among ourselves, I nevertheless yield up my full assent to the convictions expressed by John Quincy Adams, that this nation can never safely allow the Island of Cuba to pass under the dominion of any power that is already or can become a formidable rivel or enemy, and cannot safely consent fo the restoration of colonial relations between any portions of this continent and the monarchies of Europe.

The re-establishment of auch relations would of course, produce, in a greater or less degree, the commercial and political embarrassements of our relations with other American communities, and even with European nations, from which we obtained relief only through the war of 1812, and the subsequent emancipation of the Spanish colonies on this continent, and their organization is free and independent republics. Sir, I am willing, on the demand of the Sunator from Michigan, or of any other leader, and without any demand from any leader. to declare myself opposed—radically exposed—opposed at all times, now, henceforth, and forever—opposed, at the risk of all hazards and consequences, to any design of any State or States on this continent, or anywhere else, which may, by possibility, result in reproducing those evils—the greatest which could be fall this country short of that greatest of all to which they would open the way—the aubversion of our own herdwon independence, and the returning domain on of some European power over ourselves. I shall, therefore, vo

The Issue is raised at a wrong time. We are more than half way through a session constitutionally limited to sincely days, and engaged with vast and various subjects which cannot be disposed of without long and most discursive debate.

It him the issue is raised in a wrong way. Practically, and by custom, the President of the United States holds by the trifficks of measures affecting forcing relative.

I think the issue is raised in a wrong way. Practically, and by custom, the President of the United States holds the Initialize of measures affecting foreign relations. The President, now in the Executive house, will go out in thirty days, and his seaction, even if we had it, would, therefore be of no value. But even that sanction, such as it would be, is withheld—and, I must confess rightly withheld. The people have elected a new President, who is just ready to assume, and upon whom the responsibilities of the conduct of foreign relations, for four years at least must test. Not only do we not know years at least must test. years at least, must rest. Not only do we not know what his opinions on this question are, but our action would satisfast the publication of those of hose opin-ions, and embarrass—is it too strong an expression to say, facetionally embarrass;—the incoming Admini-

to say, facetionary embarrass r—the accounting Administration.

Moreover, we are not only required to advance in this matter without the light that Executive exposition might throw upon our path, but we are required to proceed without the aid or advice of the Committee to whom the care of foreign relations has been confided by the Senate, and, as there is reason to believe, in opposition to their deliberate judgment.

Again, it results from the very nature of the case that a majority for the resolutions cannot be obtained, either

Again, it results from the very nature of the case that a majority for the resolutions cannot be obtained, either in the Senate, or in the Congress, or in the country.

The principles involved in the resolutions have become a tradition among the American people, and on a knowledged occasions they would act upon them as traditions vigoreasily and with unanimity. On the other hand, the Americans are a practical people, engrossed with actual business affairs, and they will not act upon abstract principles, however approved, unless there be a necessity, or at least an occasion. So it has happened with the Monroe dectrine on colonization, and with the national policy concerning Cubs. They are thirty years old; they are generally accepted; and yet, not only have they never been affirmed by Congress, but Congress has refused to affirm them, solely for the reason that there was no pressing necessity, no particular ocgress has refused to affirm them, solely for the reason that there was no pressing necessity, no particular occasion, for such an affirmation. Whenever a necessity or an occasion arises, it produces a popular sentiment or passion. The Northern States are content now; they do not fear re-colonization, and do not want Cuba. The Scathern States are content; they do not now desire political excitement, and they are not prepared for anything that may involve the nation in war. It is not to be denied, also, that the recent unwise and unnecessary exposition of our diplomatic correspondence, throughout a period of thirty years, concerning the island of Cuba, is regarded as having created embarrassments which only the laps of some time can remove. The Senator from Michigan seems to be aware of these difficulties, and, therefore, he labors to show that

The Senator from Michigan seems to be aware of these difficulties, and, therefore, he labors to show that there is a necessity, or, at least, an occasion for action. But he falls altegether in showing any new occasion, which, to the apprehension of the Senate and the country, is equivalent to failing to show any necessity or occasion at all. What are his facts! Is. In regard to Great Britain and recolonization. The grasping spirit shown by Great Britain in the Maine Border question, and in the Oregon question. The Monroe doctrine, as expounded by Monroe himself, declared that existing rights were to be respected—Great Britain asserted that her claims in those cases were existing rights. Those questions have been settled, rightly or wrongly, and have passed away. What more: The British claim on the Mosquito coast! That, also, is settled by Treaty. The organization of the Bay of Islands as a distinct Colony! That, too, falls within the subject matter of a Treaty. In each of these cases Great Britain has violated Treaty slipulations, or she has not. If she has not, then there is no cause for any action—if she has not, then the remedy is not an affirmance of the Monroe doctrine, but direct protest or war.

I give Great Britain small credit for moderation. I thin she has investigant to the content of the bay have a main to the latest protest or war.

remedy is not an affirmance of the Monroe doctrine, but direct protest or war.

I give Great Britain small credit for moderation. I think she has just as much as we have, and no more We are of the same stock, and have the common passion of a common race far dominion. But the country will be unable to discover that the recent events show any aggressions on her part which constitute an occasion for an affirmance of the Monroe doctrine by Congress. And now, secondly, as to Cuba. What has Great Britain dence? Nothing but just what we have done. She has sent armed ships to prevent invaders from revolutionizing the island, and so severing it from its ancient connection with Spain. We have done the same. She has also proposed to enter into an agreement with us that neither will acquire Cuba, or suffer others to acquire it. We have declined. The natural casclusion would be that she was more forbearing than we. But the Senator avoids this by charging that the proposition was insincerely and hypocritically made on her part. British writers were before him in making that charge against us, founded on our voluntary revelations of our own diplomacy in regard to Cuba. I am too American to confess their charge to be just, and not enough American to filing it back upon Great Britain for nere retallation.

mere retaliation.

What has France done by way of re-colonization?

Nothing. A French adventurer, Count Boulbon, has attempted to revolutionize the Mexican State of Sonors, and failed. There is not a word of evidence to connect the French Government or people with that movement.

And for all that Prench newspapers here or in Paris may say, we know full well that just as fast as tice Mexican States shall be severed from the Mexican stock, by whomsoever it may be effected, they will seek annexation, not to France, or any other European power, but to the United States. Nor has France interposed, in regard to Cuba, otherwise than as we have ourselves interposed, to leep it in the possession of Spain. So much for the acts of European powers on the subjects of colonization and Cuba.

What remains of the Senator's case seems scarcely to merit grave consideration. It consists, first, of ominous articles in newspapers. But even we, the meet newspaper-loving nation in the world, make our designs and policy known, not through the newspapers, but by public acts and official agents; and France and Great fait in do the same. The press speaks on all occasions, but for inself always. No wise and cain statesman in either country feels himself compromised by what the press may assume to speak for or a princt him, much less does either government acknowledge any necessiny for arowing or discrepance acks the press may allege. Toe laneither government acknowledge any necessary for avow-ing or disavowing what the press may allege. The lan-guage of the press of any country, therefore, even if it were general, would not warrant national action by any other government; much less would that language war rant such when it was spoken by only one out of a thou-sand or five thousand invitals.

were general, would not warrant national action by any other government; much less would that language war rant such when it was spoken by only one out of a thousand or five thousand journals.

Secondly, the Senator from Michigan invokes our attention to what Lord George Bentinck has said in the British Parliament. Well, Sir, that is important, what an English fiord has said, and said in Parliament, do. That must be looked into. Well, what did Lord George Bentinck say! Sir, he said very angry things—very farious things—indeed, very ferocious things—very farious things—indeed, very ferocious things. Prepare yourself to hear them, Sir. Lord George Bentinck did say, in so many words, and in Parliament.

"He quite agreed with Captain Pikington."

Aye, Sir, his lardship did say that He quite agreed with Captain Pikington."

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Aye, Sir, his lardship did say that He quite agreed with Captain Pikington.

But this was not all—not by any means all that Lord George Bentinck asid. He said, also:

"They would never put down the slave trade, so long as it depended upon blockading 10,200 miles of coast, and he would do what Captain Pikington had recommended." And what de you think it was that Captain Pikington bad recommended. Bentinck explain. What Captain Pikington had recommended was, "to strike a blay at the head, and not the hand. He would not send an army to destroy every individual hornet, but he would go to the hornet's nest at once." Yes, Sir, and Lord George Bentinck not only echoed all these severe things which he said also on his own account, "Let us take possession of Cuba, and settle the question altogether. Let us distrain upon it for the just debt due, and too long asked in vain, from the Spanish Government." As for the rest of the alarming sayings of his lordship, I for bear from repeating them. Are they not written in the Appedix to the Congressional Globe,

Issa, by a late Member of this body, whose constitu-tional proclivity to wit and humor was so great as to jus-tify the belief that the speech, like the Doundlaon and Greer correspondence, was a hoax, (Mr. W.) Fifthly, that Lord George Bentinck died some years ago, and Captain Pilkington not having been heard of for a long time, there is a strong presumption that the loss of his noble friend and chivalrous ally has thrown him into a decline.

a decline.

Mr. President, let us survey our ground carefully and completely. Political action, like all other human ac-Mr. President, let us survey our ground carefully and completely. Political action, like all other human action, is realisted by laws higher than the caprice or policy of princes, kings, and States. There is a time for colonization, and there is a time for independence. The colonization of the American hemisphere by European powers was the work of the eixteenth and seventeenth centuries: the breaking up of colonial dependence, and the rise of independent American States is the work of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is a work that does not go on as broadly and as rapidly as we could wish, but it does not go backward. It goes faster than was to have been expected under the circumstances, for it began when the United States alone, of all the colonies, Spanish, French and English, had attained adequate strength and sufficient preparation for successful self government. European States cannot establish new colonies here for the same reason that they cannot long retain their old ones. As for France, she surrendered all her continental American coupire to Great Britain in 1703, except Louisians and Cayenne. Napolen sold Louisiana to us in 1803, because even he could not keep it for France. She keeps Cayenne only because it is not worth the cost of conqueet. What does she want of more American colonies, to be everred from her as soon as matured Great Britain, too, lost in the American Revolution all her American possessions but a romnant. She keeps the remnantfrom pride, not interest, as Spain does Cuba. What does she want of more American colonies, to derew upon the Home Treasury for defense and support, and to become interest, as Spain does Cuba. What does she want of more American colonies, to derem strong? Canada is only a Tominal colony or dependency. Great Britain by tretain Canada, only by yielding to her what she denied to us—fiscal independence.

And now, what does France or Great Britain want of

Pendence.

And now, what does France or Great Britain want of And now, was good ranke or deal brisand was a Caba ? It is a slave colony. They have abolished Slavery in all their possessions. Should either of them obtain that island, the first act of Government there must be the abolition of Slavery. The abolition of Slavery, too, must be made with compensation, and the compensation must be drawn from the Home Treasury. Will either of them take Cuba at such a cost? And what would Cuba without Slavery, be worth to either of those Cubs, without Slavery, be worth to either of those powers t. Let their experience in the West Indies answer. Cubs, without Slavery, would be valueless to any European State. Cubs, with Slavery, can belong to no

European State. Cuba, with Siavery, can belong to no European State but Spain. Cuba, without Slavery, would be worthless to any power but the United States, and John Quncy Adams was right.—Cuba, either with or without Slavery, gravitate towards, and will ultimately fall into the American Union.

What, then, has France ceased to be ambitious, and has Great Britain adopted the policy that Augustus Gesar bequenthed to Rome, to forbear from extending the bounds of empire! Not at all. France and England are unchanged. I do not know that as yet they have learned that their power cannot be renewed or restored in America; but I do know that they will find it out when they try to ronew or restore it sgain; and, therefore, all the alarms raised by the Senstor from Michigan pass by melike the tille winds. The Monroe doctrine was a right one; the policy was a right one, not because it would require to be enforced by arma, but because it would require to be enforced by arma, but because it would rendency of the age. It will prevail if you affirm it. It will equally prevail if you neglect to affirm it hereafter, say on have refused to do heretofore. As a practical question, therefore, it has ceased to be. It is obsolete. You are already the great continental power of America. But does that countent your I trust it does not. You want the commerce of the world, which is the empire of the world. This is to be looked for, not on the American lakes.

This is to be looked for, not on the American lakes, the Mediterranean, noron the Baltic, nor on the At-ntic Ocean, but on the Pacific Ocean, and its islands lantic Ocean, but on the Pacific Ocean, and its islands and continents. Be not over-confident. Disregard not France, and England, and Russia. Watch them with jealousy, and baffle their designs against you. But look for those great rivals where they are to be found—on those continents and seas in the East where the prize which you are contending with them for is to be found. Open up a highway through your country, from New York to San Francisco: putyour domein under cultivation, and your ten thousand wheels of manufacture in motion; multiply your ships, and send them forth to the East. The nation that draws most materials and provisions from the earth, and fabricates the most, and sells the most of productions and fabrics to foreign nations, must be, and will be, the great power of the earth.

The tone of the speech of the Senator from Louisia-

the most of productions and fabrics to foreign nations, must be, and will be, the great power of the earth.

The tone of the speech of the Senator from Lenistans, Mr. Soulé, was one of complaint against the administration of our Government and against France and Great Britain. The Administration was consured for austerity toward the associated of Lopez. But it could have protected or vindicated them consistently with law and treaties, or it could not. If it could then censures are too lenient; if it could not, they are altogether unjust. Since the day when the gifted, ingenuous and gentle Andre was executed on a gallows as a spy by order of Washington, we have known the painful delicacy of executing general laws upon persons whose motions and bearing justly excited our respect and companion. The Senator's sympathy in this cese is right. It is only the perversion of it to awaken prejudice against the administration that I condemn. France and Great Britain are said to have meaned us by asying in their correspondence that a renewal of such an expedition as that of Lopez might endanger the peace of the nations. No such expedition can be undertaken of which it can be certainly affirmed that it will not in its consequences lead to a war. I think, therefore, that none but a joundiced eye, such as does not belong to the President or Secretary of State, could have discovered the result thus complained of, and therefore they may be excused for having received it in silence.

The Senetor shows us that six or seven years ago.

for having received it in silence.

The Senetor shows us that six or seven years ago, Spain herself meditated the establishment of a monarchy in New-Grenada, and only 140 years ago, a proposition was made to the British Ministry to privately seize the I-land of Cuba in a time of peace and friendship. These facts would have been pertinent perhaps, if the Senator had advised us to seize the Havans. But I understood him on the contrary to discountenance not only conquest, but even purchase, and to agree with those of us who propose to wait for the fruit to ripen, although he has been at some pains to show us that it may ret in the ripening.

be ripening.
Indeed, Mr. President, the Senstor's argument seemed Indeed. Mr. President, the Senator's argument seement to me to be a meandering stream that visited and touched all the banks of controversy, but glided away from them, and especially avoided plowing into the depths of any conclusion. Its tendency, I think, was to example the American people against the European powers, and its irritate them. I cannot sympathize with such a spirit. I would submit to no real wrong, and ers, and its irrate them. I cannot not said a spirit. I would submit to no real wrong, and justify no oppression or tyranny committed by them; but, on the other hand, I will seek no factitious cause of controversy, I want no war with them. We are sure to grow by peace. A war between the two confinents would be a war involving not merely a trial which was the strongest, but the integrity of our Rapublic. Before tsuch a war shall come, I want to see Canada transferred from her false position in Europe to her true position on this continent. Texas peopled like Massachuse ta, this interior of the continent cutivated like Orio, and Oregun and California not only covered, like New York, with forts and assensis and docks and navy yards, but grappled fast to Nav-York and Washington by an Iron chain that stretches its links through the passes of the Sierra New and Mill life Rocky Mountains.

The Sanda and the Rocky Mountains.

Sterra Servola will the Rocky Mountains.

The Senator tells us that the question of the acquisition of Cuba may be upon us to-morrow, and may not be upon us for twenty-five years—that is to say, it stends now, so far as we can see, where it has stood for twenty now.

five years past. But he advises us to be ready. That is just what I propose to do, and the way to keep ready is to keep cool. If we keep cool we shall be now the lass prepared if the porientousiquestion shall indeed come to morrow—while on the other hand excessive heat prematurely generated will be sure to pass off before the expiration of the longer period.

Mr. Cass—I desire to say a word or two in reply to the Senator from Now York, and the first is that I cannot characterize his speech in a proper mannor, so long as I entertain a respect for myself and the Senate, but I will say this, that of all the speeches I have heard from that Senator, and that is eaying a good deal, this is the most disingenious and most marked with self-complacency that I ever heard in the Senate, I am not going to follow him through all his remarks. I have tisen simply to reed to the Senate the passage of my speech of 1850, which he would not read, and which not want it to go out with his own speech.

t want it to go out with his own speech.

Mr. Mangun said he felt constrained to call

e Senator to order.

Mr. Cass—I do not mean to say a word out Mr. Cass—I do not mean to say a word out of order, but the Senate will recoilect what the Senator from New York said. One expression that he used was, that he absolutely compassionsed for my laboring in my speech, and that sentiment runs throughout the whole of his speech. I woulder the Senator from North Carolina was not just enough to stop him in the use of those expressions. As he was not stopped, I think I have a right to say a word in reply, and to characterize the speech. Mr. Cass then replied further to Mr. Seward, declaring that Bentinck was a lord by courtesy, but was a prominent leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons, and one who, from his position, might have become Prime Minister. It was forthe importance on Bentinck's remarks.

The Senator further stated that the resolution was introduced without consultation with, or the assent of the

on Bentinck's remarks.

The Senator further stated that the resolution was introduced without consultation with, or the assent of the Senate, President or of a Committee. He admitted he had done so. He had not consulted the President, but had introduced the resolution on his own responsibility as a Senator. The Senator also stated as a fact that se had not consulted with any Senator before introducing the resolution. There the Senator was mistaken. The Senator should not assert things without knowing them to be true. He then referred to his speech in 1852, on the Wilmot Provise, in which he had commented upon a published portion of Mr. Adams's disry on the subject of the Missouri controversy, and in which Mr. Adams declared the Constitution was a compact of vice, and read the whole of it to the Senate, repeating the sentiments then uttered as his sentiments now. He said that in preparing this resolution, he had taken nothing from Mr. Adams, but had quoted the words of Messrs. Monroe and Polk.

Mr. Seward said that as far as referred to Lord Bentinck he was not aware before of his having occupied such a prominent position in the English Commons, though it was well known he was a most important personage on the turf. He believed Bentinck was universally considered the most scable man in England, he owning the largest and finest stud of horses of his day. With respect to the publication of Mr. Adams obnoxions sentiments drawn from the dust, as was said by an unwise relative, it was the Senator who had placed them on the records of the Senate, there to be branded forever with the Senator's denunciation.

Mr. MALLORY followed, and concluded his argument in favor of the repeal of the acts concerning tunnage duties on Spazish vessels, and applied the same

gament in favor of the repeal of the acts concerning tunnage duties on Spanish vessels, and applied the same to the importance of Cuba with reference to our commerce and the outlet of the Mississippit. He said Cuba was not for sale, and the least said about purchas-lical tribustics. Mr. Gwis moved to postpone the subject to

All, Gwils moved to posipone the subject to the 4th of March next. Several Senators desired to speak on it, and as there were only thirty days left of the session for practical legislation, he thought it was time to commence it. The Senate would be in session after the 4th of March, and this subject could be debated Mr. Hale did not consider the motion alto-

gether courteous to those who felt an interest in this subject, but who would not be here after the 4th of March. He did not desire speaking—he wished to vote. The resolution ought to be referred. It was not introduced by the Senator from Michigan for the purpose of making a speech. That Senator, as well as himself, was a practical result. r. Clemens asking to have the subject postponed. Mr. Mason said that before this question was

disposed of he desired to be heard for an hour. It was stated that the British had colonized the Bay of Islands and recently the Belize in Honduras. If this were so, and the information came in a shape not to be doubted, there would be a practical issue presented. It was a matter of great interest to the people of the United States, and had never before been brought practically home to them.

me to them.

Mr. Gwis asked if it was intended to propose eny practical legislation on the subject. If so he sup-posed it would have to be done by an amendment to the

Appropriation Bill.
Mr. Mason said that the President's Message Mr. Mason said that the President's Message communicating the correspondence on the Clayton Treaty was before the Committee on Foreign Relations. In that Message the President stated that he had no information as to whether any colonization had taken place or not. But information had been received in other forms, which was sufficiently authentic perhaps to justify legislative action. If it should be true, as stated, that Great British has established a colony at the place designated, whether in violation of the treaty or not, one thing was certain, that colony must be discontinued as certain, that colony must be discontinued Mr. UNDERWOOD hoped the matter would be

referred, and let the debate follow the report.

Mr. Shields said he desired to speak, but would consent to any disposition of the subject the Sen

Mr. BUTLER was in favor of a reference, and a report of the facts of the case, upon which a judg-ment could be made. He was not prepared to vote

Mr. Davis desired to have a report upon the fact whether or not Great Britain had not in her treaties with Spain renounced all claim over the Bay of Islands and the Belize. If she had done so, as he thought was ear she had no right to colonize them. These matters ight to be examined and reported upon.

Mr. Cass contended that this doctrine was

ationally a practical question.

Mr. Dawson said this question was assuming in apparently portentous shape. The language of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that he believed Great Britain had established a colony, and f so it must be discontinued, would be read everywhere be believed Great Brithin had established a colony, and if so it must be discontinued, would be read everywhere with the deepest interest and concern. He was in favor of a reference of this subject, in order that the Senats might get all the facts of the case, and enable the Sen-ate to act understandingly. Before debating the ques-tion fur her let us have all the facts touching this al-leged colonization in Central America. No one knew verticing about it.

anything about it.

He considered these fillibustering resolutions unbecoming the dignity of the Senate. These resolutions
that we will or will not do certain things under certain
circumstances, were not the proper mode of proceeding. for this Government. Let circumstances transpire, the facts be known and authenticated, and then act as becomes the nation to act on these facts. The Senator from Virginia desired to be heard one hour on the sub-ject of colonization. How could that Senator speak on the subject without a full knowledge of the facts?

Mr. Mason said the message of the President was before the Committee, and on this they could re-ort, and probably would report. The resolution before the Senste embraced general principles of great interthe Senste embraced general principles of great inter-est and importance concerning American policy. The debre on the whole subject could be continued on the rescution, and the Committee could still progress with their examination of the subject before them, which in-volved but one of these principles.

Mr. Dawson asked what could be the advan-Mr. DAWSON asked what could be the advan-tage of debating the principles announced in the resolu-tion, which were firmly fixed in the hears of the Amer-ican people, and upon which no man differed. The Senstor Stated "he believed this Colony had been es-tablished, and that if so, it must be discontinued. What did this mean but that the people must be prepared to meet a war. He did not believe there was any danger of war, could it be that the fillbustering and war-seek-ing portion of Congress desired to counsuit the majority of war, could it be that the minuscering and war-seen to portion of Congress desired to coment the majority in favor of general principles and then apply certain facts, and require them to vote for war, or back out from the general assertion. He saw no necessity for this resolution, and hoped it would be referred.

Mr. Hale—"I move the Senate adjourn," which was arrest to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the ill to establish a Branch Mint in New-York.

Mr. Brooks resumed his remarks from yesterday. He mentioned certain facts to show that the Mint at Philadelphia is incompetent, and further, that there has been a debasement of gold coin in New-Orleans under its supervision. He insisted the Mint has no such efficiency, purify and character as claimed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Chandler.) The Mint costs a fourth of a million dollars annually, two hundred thousand of which are expended by itself out of its two contingent fund, sequestered or filched in some way from the depositors of ballion, and then the Mint comes before Congress and asks for only \$48,000, disguising and mystifying its extravagant expenditures. If the mint at Philadelphia coined the Quarter Eagles, as demanded by the country, the aggregate coinage would be not more than five or seven millions, instead of fifty one millions in the larger denomination of coins. Establish a branch mint in New York, where two-thirds of the revenue are collected, and where most of the gold bullion and coin in the hands of immigrants comes, and there would not be this extravagant loss of interest. Mr. Brooks resumed his remarks from yes

the sliver taken from the gold bullion with the orgator ne, as proposed in Mr. Hauter's bill, and she will not call upon Congress for a single cent of appropriations for the support of the branch mint, but on the contrary, he had but light doubt, return the Government a considerable premium, if the establishment be established under such circumstances.

He then defended New York from the charge of being an elemesynary beggar. In so large a population there can be found dishonorable men as elsewhere; but nothing can be said against the large mass of her enterprism; citizens, who, as he proceeded to show, but made many secrifices to advance the interests and promote the credit and hour of the country. Among them such great works as the Panama Railroal—the wonder of the age.

The question was taken, and the House re-

fused to reject the bill - Yeas 60, Nays 94.

The Speakers stated the question on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Brooks moved the previous question.

which was seconded.

Mr. Chandler moved that the bill be refer-Union.
The SPEARUR said the main question had been

ordered to be put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Chandler, has the bill been engrossed?

The SPEAKER, the engrossment has not yet Mr. Goodenow moved that the bill be tabled.

Decided negatively, Yess 78, Nays 96.

Mr. Housros enquired whether the morning

hour had expired.

The Spraker replied it had.
Mr. Housron moved that the House go into
Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.
The Spraker said the House having ordered the main question, it must be put, and this over rode all other motions except to adjourn or lay on the table. The House, by Yeas 50 to Nays 59, refused to

other motions except to adjourn or lay on the table.

The House, by Yeas Sö to Nays S9, refused to order the bill to be Engrossed for a mird reading.

Yeas—Abercrombie, Allen, Appieton, Ashe, Babcock, Barrere, Battlett, Bennett, Bowie, Bouse, Brooke, Brown, Buroucha, Caliwell, Campbell, (Ill.,) Chapman, Clark, Cobb, Conver, Darby, Dean, Duanc, Fayd, Freeman, Caylord, Gentry, Goodrich, German, Grey, Hall, Hart, Haws, Hascall, Haven, Heau, Hubbard, Honstord, Howard, Howe, (N. W.) King, (N. J.) King, (N. Y.) Little, Lockbart, Martin, Meacham, Minor, Molony, Murray, Nabors, Olds, (Pa.,) Penniman, Phelps Preston, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schandson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schermerborn, Schocleraft, Schoomster, Symour, (N. Y.) Little, Lockbart, Martin, Meacham, Minor, Molony, Murray, Nabors, Olds, (Pa.,) Penniman, Phelps Preston, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schermerborn, Schocleraft, Schoomster, Saymour, (N. Y.) Seymour, Conn.,) Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, (Ky.,) Sephenz, (N. Y.,) Stephenz, (Ra), Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, (Ky.,) Sephenz, (N. Y.,) Stephenz, (Ra), Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, (Ky.,) Suphenz, (N. Y.,) Stephenz, (Ra), Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ky., Stephenz, (N. Y.) Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ky., Stephenz, (N. Y.) Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ky., Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ky., Stephenz, (N. Y.) Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Ky., Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Strart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, Charles, Chamber, (Ray, Stephenz, Ray, Stephenz, (Ray, Stephenz, Mr. Briggs moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FLORENCE moved to lay that motion on

Mr. Florence moved to lay that include on the table. Decided affirmatively Yeas 31 to Nays Sl.
Mr. Bruges said: Mr. Speaker, I bow with Christian resignation to the defeat of the Mint bill, though extremely hard it be.
[Throughout the above proceedings much anxiety was manifested, especially by the Pennsylvania and New-York members, some of whom were earnestly engaged gathering up votes on their respective sides.]
The House went into Committee of the

Thole on the State of the Union, on the Deficiency bill, Mr. VENABLE offered an amendment, approriating \$5,000 for completing the pedestal of the statue if Jackson, and placing an iron rail around it. Mr. STANLY moved to amend by adding, "and

Mr. Stari. I moved to amend by adding, "and this appropriation is made not only in honor of General Jackson's nollitary services, but also because of his devotion to the Union, exhibited in his patriotic opposition to multifaction and secession." He said he was in earsest in offering the amendment. He wanted to show that he felt grateful for the services of General Jackson, above all military achievements, though his constituents have the highest admiration for that great man's constituents have the highest admiration for that great man's

shove all military achievements, though his constituents have the highest admiration for that great man's conduct in war, they looked upon his military achievements as thrown into the shade by his ardent, patriotic, undying devotion to his country, as President, in putting down nullification and secresion. He was not a Jackson man in his carifer days. If he had been old enough at the time Jackson was President, he would not have supported his civil administration. He thought Jackson committed many errors as President.

But Jackson claimed his gratitude and that of his constituents, Whigs and Democrats, and he had it. When this Union was in danger, discarding everything but a sense of duty, Jackson gave utterance to that noble sentiment which has made him immortal, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." He, on the 8th of January, was warmed with gratitude when he attended the inauguration of the stance of Jackson, and he looked with a swelling hoart at the inscription upon its base. All honor to Jackson for his military achievements, but more honor still for his conduct at the time when he uttered. "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." Let Congress show that they have not merely a wild admiration for his military services, for there was only one Jackson as President to crush the fell spirit of disminent.

the compromise tariff, as moved in the Senate, Mr. STANLY-No, Sir; that was the security

Mr. Stephens repeated-history shows that n Jackson did not put down Nullification. Mr. STANLY's amendment was voted on and lost. Ayes, 52; Noes, 72.

Mr. STANLY moved to modify Mr. Venable's Mr. STANLY moved to modify Mr. Venable a smendment by increasing the appropriation. He replied to Mr. Stephens by saying Jackson was in favor of protection as long as he lived. As to Jackson putting down the rebellion in 1833, he felt grateful for it, and lest year he was elected on that laste, the nullification spirit having been menifested in his district. Though be lest a few Whig votes he gained bundreds of Democratic votes, avowing the principle he had here declared.

Mr. Housmon (interrupting) asked—Is the captered in order declared the context of the context of the principle in the first of the captered to the principle and the principle in the captered in codes.

ntleman in order discussing the turiff?

Mr. Stanly—Was the gentleman from Geor-Mr. Hoysros-He debated a different a

Mr. Starty—But it was on an amendment to proposition of my colleague.

Mr. Houston—Then he was out of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown, of Miss.) said at the gentleman (Mr. Stanly) had a right to speak of the public services of Jackson.

Mr. Stanly resumed, remarking, the public services of Jackson will be remembered with gratitude by the country as long as they remember the name of Jackson. Ever since he grew up to man's estate, Jackson was as much for a tariff as were Green in the revolution, and Washington, Jefferson and Madison and every other, to be free from British thraidom. Sustaining his proclamation against nullification, he determined to have protection. He (Mr. Stanly) took issue with the gentleman from Georgia, that the Compromise Turiff did not secure pretection. The home valuation was one of its plainest feature, and others said in their seats they would die before they shandoned protection, and so did Jackson. If the home valuation had been carried out, protection would have been given to American Manufactures. He repeated, that so far from the dectrine of protection being abandoned in 1839, it was secured by the Compromise of Clay, Clayton, and other great mes of that day.

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) explained—The point Mr. STANLY resumed, remarking, the pub-

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) explained-The point Mr. Steffiens (Ga.) explained—The point at issue is, that Jackson put down millification, and not whether he was a protective tariff man. Jackson was a protective tariff man, and I think he remained so until the day of his death. What I stated was, that Jackson idd not put down mullification. Whether South Carolina was right or wrong, there was no giving way on her pert. The history is so made up, that if there was any giving way it was on the part of the Federal Government. That is what I said. Mr. STANLY-You said more than that.

Mr. STEPHESS-I remarked it gave way

Mr. Stephess—I remarked it gave way against a bill which South Carolina said was odious. I did not say that Government entirely abandoned the protective policy, but I do assert that South Carolina maintained her southout nutil the Jackson party here let go there hold. If there was any giving way, it was by the Federal Government. South Carolina, however I may disgree with her policy, never qualled.

Mr. Stanty—I did not make reference to

South Carolina when I spoke against nullification. Jack-son said the doctrine of protection could never be aban-doned. Mr. Stanly's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Florence moved to increase the amount of Mr. Veneble's smentment. He said the smendment of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stany) was not sufficiently elaborate to receive my vote. I lived in delphis, and was a victim to its persecution, and I sire to vindicate the truth of history, and return tha for the patriotic services of Jackson in emancipating

working classes from the corrupting influences of that institution. I wish to record my grafitude for the removal of the deposites and the exercise of the veta power. I lived there when a young man just commencing the world, and because I chose to be a Democrat, and opposed to the Bank, I was proselbed, and now I thank God that I am here permitted, on this floor, to descuree it. I want the truth of history vindicated. This little speech was received with extravations on making the property of the property

favor, members isoghing, clapping their hands and cry-ing, "Good, good."

Mr. Heusros said that he was opposed to

Mr. Houston said that he was opposed to Mr. Florence's amendment, for the reason it was not necessary. He was opposed to all amendments on other grounds. Some of the continuent who have always been ranked among the bitterest enemies and revilers of Jackson, are now coming forward as the protecture of his fame, and are now disposed to enter on the records than acrt of testimony in his honor for which, if living, he would not thank them, nor do Jackson's friends thank them. We do n't want to thank Jackson for the destruction of the United States Bank. The people have done that long since, and it is a mockery now for the gentleman to pretent that he is converted to Jacksonism and has been friendship for Jackson or his reputation. I exceedingly regret the gentleman from Pennsylvania has friendship for Jackson or his reputation. I exceedingly regret the gentleman from Pennsylvania has nearly in this course of logislation, and hope the Committee will come the core and let us pass on his bill.

Mr. PLORENCE cose to address the Commit-tee, but the Commission and further debate was out of order.

Mr. PLORENCE's amendment was then re-

Mr. STANLY-I move to amend the pending

proposition by substituting \$6,000, and I do this to an able me to return thanks to the Guairman of the Com-mittee of Ways and Means for his most unjustifiable and A voice-"On, Stanly, on."

Mr. Houston-I made none.

Mr. Stanty-Does the gentleman know what conslaught is | Mr. Howsron-I do. Mr. STANLY-I doubt it, for the reason the

mtleman said, I was one of the revilers of Jackson.

Mr. Housron-I meant, and I believe I said Mr. Stanly—The gentlement said reviler.

Mr. Houston—I am willing the gentleman hould take it as he pleases. I meant to say he was anked among the bitterest opponents and enemies of

Jackson.

Mr. Stanily-Opponents are not revilers.

Mr. Houstos-Then I make the correction.

Mr. Stanily-Then you stand corrected.

The gendeman said there was mockery in it.

Mr. Stanily-We have mockery every day.

Mr. Stastr-We have mockery every day. We have mockery by the Chairman of Ways and Means continually. There was no mockery here yesterday, I suppose? By what authority does the gentleman use words of that kind? I have a right to signalize my devotion to Jackson in my own way. Did I treach on the personal feelings of anybody? I don't think the Chair man of Ways and Means has a right to talk that way to me. I wonder whether I cannot be a friend of Jackson, if he is dead? The gentleman said Jackson, if alive, would not thank me. I have respect for Jackson. I have inherited from those who are as good as over the gentleman can bote to be. He thinks in his patriotism no man can be a friend of Jackson dead. I opposed him when living, as far as a young man could. I revere his memony, dead.

memony, desd.

I do not think we should cherish illustrious patriotic I do not think we should cherish illustrious patriotic services only when there are honors to bestow by the living, and that no others can heap laurels on his grave when dead. The gentleman said protonse. On what authority does the gentleman dare to arraign met I spoke the sentiments of my own heart. I tell my honorable triend to weigh his words a little before he makes such charges as he has. I am acting under a sense of duty, as he. I shall carry this war no further into Af-

in, unless driven into it.

Mr. Houstes—My remarks were not intended to be personally offcusive to the geotieman, nor to anybody else. I only intended to characterise this mode of legislation by the House as a mockery, for what good purpose is to be attained by it? what end accomplished?

Mr. STANLEY—I understood the gentleman to say it was a mockery, because a reviler of Jackson did this.

Mr. Houston-I am not responsible for the Mr. Houston—1 am not responsible for the gentleman's thought. The gentleman asked "may I not be a friend of Jackson, now that he is dead r" Cortainly, and the regret is that he did not show himself to be a friend to Jackson while living, instead of suffering him to remain dead so long before he evinced the patriotic centiment and love of Jackson which he he says he has inherited. It was a lapse legacy.

Mr. Stanly replied, but for the capital of a lapse legacy many men would break. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanly's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Florence moved an informal amend.

Mr. Staniy's amendment was rejected.
Mr. Florence moved an informal amendment, and said, I desire the time of the House but a moment. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I am serious. [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from Arkansa, in the course of his remarks, denied that he had any personal allusion to the gentleman from North Carolina, and I take it for granted he had none toward me.

agion upon its base.

The Federal Union—it must be preserved!

The first show that they have not merely a wild admiration for his military services, for there was only one Jackson as Pracident to crush the fell spirit of distance.

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) was opposed to the smendment. He did not concur in the remarks of the sentlemen who preceded him. He would ask the gentleman who preceded him. He would ask the gentleman who and where did Jackson put down the spirit of Nullification in this country? Gen. Jackson, as President and as a citizen, was against the doctrine of Nullification. Stephens would look to the history of the country, he would find that the principle of Nullification was never abandoned, and against which South Carolina contended.

Mr. Stephens replied should be was never abandoned, and never will be.

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Mr. Stephens replied should be was never abandoned, and never will be.

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Mr. Stephens replied should be reposed to the same abandoned, and never will be.

Mr. Stephens replied should be successed by the compromise the form of the shadoned should be reposed to the success of the specific of the same here. I know the deeds men do live after them, and it is well enough somotimes to revive the recollection of the history of men, therefore the repose for which I was sent here. I know the deeds men do live after them, and it is well enough somotimes to revive the recollection of the history of men, therefore the repose for which I was sent here. I know the deeds men do live after them, and it is well enough somotimes to revive the recollection of the history of men, therefore the repose for which I was sent here. I know the deeds men do live after them, and it is well enough somotimes to revive the recollection of the histo

Mr. FLORENCE-I call the gentleman to order

--[laughter]. It is an insult to the national Legislature to call this a bear garden--[much merriment]. Does the Chair decide the gentleman is in orde. [Here the contusion attained an unusual hight.] It was evident further business could not be transacted so near the dinner hour, and so the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALEANY Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1853. Mr. Taber presented a petition for the extension of the bill regulating the construction of rail-ways in New-York, to the City of Williamsburgh.

Mr. Platt, in favor of amending the General

Mr. Platt, in favor of amending the General Steamship Law, so as to include the Ericsson vessels.

Mr. Barcock reported, by bill, relative to the care of vagrent children in the Cuy of New-York.

The Senate, in Committee, considered the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several Counties of the State—(the Cities of New-York, Albany, Williamsburgh and Troy.)

bill passed the Committee. The bill in regard to taxes was passed-Ayes 22, Nays 2—Babcock and Wright.

After which the Broadway Railroad was fur-

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the Act in relation to the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund of the City of New-York passed to a third reading.

Also, that to provide for the education of the children of the indians on the Tonawanda Reservation.

Passed.

Notices of the introduction of sills.

Mr. St. John, for the construction of Tele

Mr. Sr. John, for the Construction of Tele graph Stations along Railroads.
Mr. Gale, to charter the Bowery Savings Eank of the Empire City.
Mr. Sessions, for the distribution of the transactions of the Agricultural Society and New York Institute among School Districts.
Mr. Kenneov introduced a bill to amend the

Revised Statutes in relation to divorce. He moved that the bill be referred to a Select Communities to be re-ported complete. It was referred to the Judiciary Com-mittee. Ayes, 59; Noes, 28.

Mr. J. Rose, Jr., to amend act to provide for the speedy investigation of the origin of fires in New-York. Mr. CHAPLIN, to amend the ast authorizing

the business of banking.
MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES. Mr. Forsyth called up his resolution graut-ing the use of the Chamber to the friends of the National University, for the evenings of the 20th and 27th less.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Committee

Mr. Carpenter moved that the Committee on Militis and Public Defence report a bill to abolish the 50 Cents Militis Tax. Carried.

Mr. Noble, a joint resolution in favor of reciprocity with Canada and the North American Territories. Laid over.

Mr. Burroughs moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to bring in a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns in the State for thirty days. Laid over.

Mr. Forsyth called up his resolutions upon the subject of the elective franchise—providing for an amendment of the Constitution—distranshing persons who buy or sell votes. Mr. P. sustained the resolutions, alluding to the importance of protecting and keeping inviolate the ballot-box.

Mr. Beman followed, and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

tion of the resolution.

The resolution was then laid on the table.